

#Tool 01



Structure for a SOGIESC diagnosis

Objective

This tool offers a framework for designing and structuring a diagnosis that enables an understanding of the contextual dynamics shaping how local authorities and civil society address prejudice, misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). It identifies the key challenges, opportunities, key actors, resources and dynamics that may influence the creation of more inclusive and discrimination-free environments.

Its purpose is to generate a solid knowledge-base for both local authorities and civil society that facilitates the design of actions, projects and strategies tailored to each context, promoting more coherent, participatory and sustainable responses.

How to use the tool

It can be used:

- ✦ As a guide for carrying out a comprehensive diagnosis.
- ✦ As a reference for reviewing or supplementing an existing diagnosis.
- ✦ As a modular tool, selecting the most relevant sections according to the objectives and available resources.

References to other tools developed as part of this toolkit are included throughout the document to explore specific aspects of the diagnosis in greater depth.

1. Introduction and approach

What does it include?	What is it for?
- Objectives of the diagnosis. - Territorial and thematic scope. - Methodology used and participatory process (brief).	To contextualise the diagnosis and explain how it was developed.

2. Local context

What does it include?	What is its purpose?
- Relevant socio-demographic characteristics. - Available information on SOGIESC issues. - Data on discrimination, hate crimes or incidents motivated by prejudices related to SOGIESC. - Data on LGBTIQ people's perceptions of safety, well-being, discrimination, accessibility and sense of belonging. - Social and political climate: public debates or recent events relating to SOGIESC diversity. - Presence and level of organisation of LGBTIQ groups and organisations. - Key existing policies, plans and services (including specialised LGBTIQ support services). - Institutional and political profile of local and regional governments, including their level of commitment to LGBTIQ equality and rights, as well as potential opportunities or constraints for promoting inclusive policies.	To understand the structural context upon which perceptions and narratives are built.

* For further reading:

- See [Tool 2: Gathering Perceptions and Analysing the Context](#) which provides supplementary information on perceptions, needs, resources and dynamics present in the area.
- See [Tool 3: Context Analysis Sheet](#) which enables the collection and organisation of information on the local context, existing policies, available resources and other relevant factors for interpreting the results of the diagnosis.

3. Narratives, prejudices, discrimination and hate speech

What does it cover?	What is it for?
▪ Main rumours, stereotypes, discriminatory discourse and expressions of hate speech relating to SOGIESC issues. ▪ Narratives directed against trans, non-binary and intersex people, as well as anti-gender discourse and challenges to LGBTIQ rights. ▪ Narratives that portray SOGIESC diversity as a threat to children, the family, education or certain cultural, social or religious values. ▪ Misinformation, disinformation, hoaxes and manipulated content relating to LGBTIQ people. ▪ Situations of discrimination and barriers to accessing rights, services and spaces for participation. ▪ Groups most affected by these narratives and forms of discrimination, incorporating an intersectional lens and paying particular attention to trans, intersex and non-binary people, as well as others who may face greater barriers or situations of exclusion. ▪ The social, emotional and community impact of these narratives and experiences of discrimination. ▪ Spaces, channels and factors that facilitate the circulation, reproduction or normalisation of these narratives. ▪ Prejudices, inequalities and dynamics of exclusion that occur within the LGBTIQ community itself, paying particular attention to trans, intersex and non-binary people, as well as those whose experiences are shaped by intersecting factors such as disability, age, origin or socio-economic status.	To understand how discriminatory narratives relating to SOGIESC issues manifest themselves, what impact they have on the individuals and groups affected, and what needs and priorities must be taken into account to design more effective responses.

* Further reading:

- See Tool 2: Gathering perceptions and analysing the context which offers various methods for collecting information to identify narratives, experiences, needs, actors, resources and opportunities within the local area.
- See Tool 4: Map of identified narratives, prejudices and hate speech which facilitates the organisation and visualisation of the main narratives detected and their relationship to potential challenges.

4. Key actors and existing resources

What does it include?	What is it for?
- Public authorities, equality services and specialist support services for LGBTIQ people. - LGBTIQ organisations, social organisations, community role models and leaders. - Educational establishments, youth services, sports organisations and cultural facilities. - Health and mental health services. - The media, content creators and other actors with the capacity to influence narratives. - Forums for participation and potential allies to drive forward actions and strategies to promote the rights and inclusion of LGBTIQ people. - Organisations and groups utilising an intersectional approach including LGBTIQ issues plus, e.g. disability, migration, ageing, mental health	To identify the key actors, resources and partnerships that exist within the local context, to understand their role in promoting equality and addressing issues relating to SOGIESC, and to identify opportunities for collaboration to foster more coordinated and sustainable responses.

Not all actors play the same role. Some may be affected by discriminatory narratives, others may contribute to perpetuating them, and others may play a key role in preventing and transforming them. The diagnosis should help to identify these different roles and potential partnerships.

* Further reading:

- See [Tool 2: Gathering perceptions and analysing the context which](#) can help to identify actors, resources and opportunities for participation through questionnaires, interviews and focus groups.
- See [Tool 5: Map of key actors and potential partnerships which](#) enables the identification, classification and analysis of relevant actors, existing resources and potential partnerships for future actions or strategies.

5. Existing initiatives, policies and opportunities

What does it cover?	What is it for?
- Programmes, projects and services relating to equality, the inclusion of LGBTIQ people and the fight against SOGIESC-based discrimination. - Strategies, plans, protocols or regulations relating to equality, sexual and gender diversity, and LGBTIQ rights. - Protocols, measures and resources aimed at ensuring safe and inclusive environments. - Forums for participation, consultation or representation of LGBTIQ individuals and organisations. - SOGIESC Campaigns, awareness-raising activities, inclusive communication initiatives and other good practices promoted by public authorities, organisations or community facilities. - Resources and capacities available in the territory (specialist services, educational resources, observatories). - Opportunities for collaboration and synergies with other local policies, strategies or actors. - Training programmes, awareness-raising campaigns and meeting spaces based on the testimonies and lived experiences of LGBTIQ people, ensuring the inclusion of diverse experiences and accessible, inclusive formats.	To identify the existing capacities, resources, experiences and opportunities for collaboration within the local context upon which to build future actions and strategies to promote equality and inclusion for LGBTIQ people, paying particular attention to initiatives based on engagement, visibility and first-person narratives.

* Further reading:

- See [Tool 2: Gathering perceptions and analysing the context which](#) can help to identify projects, experiences, resources and opportunities that are not always reflected in the available documentation.
- See [Tool 3: Context Diagnosis Framework which](#) includes guidance on identifying and systematising existing policies, resources, services, initiatives and opportunities for collaboration within the territory.
- See [Tool 5: Map of key actors and potential partnerships which](#) can complement this analysis by identifying which actors are linked to these initiatives and which partnerships could be strengthened.

6. Key challenges and priorities

What does it include?	What is it for?
- Key challenges relating to equality, inclusion and the rights of LGBTIQ people. - Structural, institutional, relational and narrative factors that explain or influence them, including dynamics of exclusion linked to cisgender, heterosexual and endosex norms. - Groups, areas or issues requiring priority attention. - Strengths, resources and opportunities identified in the local area, including accessible initiatives, safe spaces and positive community experiences.	To translate the information gathered into useful insights for decision-making.

LGBTIQ Anti-rumours Toolkit – The diagnosis

It is important to remember that the challenges identified do not always correspond to the same level of analysis. Some relate to structural factors, others to institutional dynamics, and others to discriminatory narratives or difficulties in intergroup relations. It may therefore be useful to group them according to different criteria.

* Further reading:

- The challenges identified using Tools 2, 3 and 5 can subsequently be cross-checked and categorised using Tool 6, and organised and prioritised using Tool 7. In this way, the diagnostic exercise becomes a useful tool for strategic planning.
- [See Tool 6: Participatory workshop for the validation and categorisation of challenges which](#) enables the findings of the diagnosis to be collectively reviewed, enriched with diverse perspectives, and used to generate an initial shared understanding of the areas requiring greater attention.
- [See Tool 7: Challenge Prioritisation Matrix which](#) facilitates the organisation, classification and prioritisation of the identified challenges, helping to translate them subsequently into objectives, strategic lines and actions.

Optional appendices

- ✦ Participatory process
- ✦ Glossary
- ✦ Bibliography and resources

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This document was drafted in the framework of the EU/CoE joint project “Combating anti-LGBTIQ violence and hate speech and strengthening awareness raising and fact-based narratives about LGBTIQ persons”.

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This publication has not been copyedited by the PVID Editorial Unit to correct typographical and grammatical errors.

Cover and layout: Diversit

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